NEW-YORK DAHLY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1857

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM BAILROAD. In consequence of the large amount of Freight, and for the purpose of facilitating its transportation ever the Road, the Directors have decided to discontinue the Albuny Express Trainlesving the corner of White and Centre-eta at 6 o'elock a m. and Albary at 16:30 a m., on and after MONDAY, Jun. 19, 187; wat if further notice. The Mail Train and Night Express will sent these as heretofore to form Daily I/nes be ween Albany and Ken-York.

CENTRAL RAILEOAD of NEW-JERSEY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT-Commending Jan. 1, 1897.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT Commencing last, 1822, Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Fier No. 7 North River, at 7:30 a.m. and 3:10 p. m., for Scanmer-ville at 7:30 and 41:00 p. m. and 3:10 p. m. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtlandt-at, at 7:30 and 11 a. m. and 3:20 and 4 p. m. JOHN O. STERNS, Sopt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD -Leave Fulton Market, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:56, 8 and 10 a.m.; 5:45 and 5 p.m. The CARS leave Flushing, L. L. at the ; 5:45 and 5 p.m. The CARS leave Flushing, L. L. at the poor, meeting and exchanging passengers with the Boat Hunter's Point. Turnugh is 56 minutes; Fara 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD to CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock bland, St. Prol, Milwankee, and all places West and Southernest, in New-York and Eric, New-York Central and American Lake Shore Rai rousts, to Toledo, forming the short-st, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through lickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York, JOHN F. PORTER, Ageod.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. (I) SON RIVER RAILINGS.

9, 1986, Trains will leave Chambers at. Station as follows:

1 aprel, 6:50 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.; Mail, 11:15 a. m.; Songrant,

6:10 n. for Poughkeepile 9:30 a. m., 12:19 and 3:36 p. m.

The Poughkeepile, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at Way

Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal Christopher

and Stit ets. Trains for New York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25

a. m. and 4:45 p. m., and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 a. m.,

5:20 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-Fail and Winter am daily, and on Saturdays at 3:45 p. m.; for Farmingdal am and 3:45 p. m.; for Sycaset, at 10 a.m. and 3:45 p. m.; Hempstead, 10 a.m.; 12 m., and 3:45 and 5 p. m.; for Jami 10 a. m. 12 m., 3:45, 5, and 6:50 p. m.

AND KOUTE—NEW-YORK to PROVIDENCE &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1806, EXPRESS TRAINS
of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New York
and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield
Railroads, which leave New-York at 2 a m and 3 p m. respectively.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent H. P. and F. R. R.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHELD AND INDIANA BAULROAD is now open between Detroit and Adrian and Trains are run connecting at Adrian with Express Traits to Celegaco and Toleido, and at Detroit with Trains on the Great Western, Detroit & Milwankee and Michigan Central Railroads. For further information, apply to JOHN F. PORZER, Agent, No. 165 Broadway.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD. Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1857, two daily trains to Albany, Suncays excepted.

Fare, \$1.50 from New-York to Albany.

Leave New-York as follows from station, corner of White and

Centre 15.:

\$:10 a. m. - Mail Train running directly through without change of cars and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

the earth trains for the control of the without change of ears and connecting with Central train at 11 p.m. for the West. Returning, leave Albany;

1:16 a. m.—Mail Train for New-York direct.

5 p. m.—Lapress without change of ears.

Tricks to be obtained and hazing checked at the office of the Western Railroso, Albany, or a.: White and Centre, Broome, or 16th-at, and 4th-ay, New-York

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to BOCHESTER—The ROCHESTER and GENEGEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Buffalo. Corning and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct rosts from New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct rosts from New-York

to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior com-bret afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desira-ble between the above-named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the New-York and Ede Railroad Toket Office, foot of Dunnest, and No. 195 Broadway, also in

Baket Omce, meaning the transported between New-York and Roches-Freights will be transported between New-York and Roches-Freights will be transported between derived in regard therein ter with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therein can be obtained by ealing on the General Freight Agent of the New-York and Eric Railroad, Eric Buildings, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 186 Broadway, Express Freight Agent, No. 186 Broadway, Express Freight Agent, No. 186 Broadway, Schulle, Bulleting and New-York Railroad on Sanday.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .- On

NEW-YORK AND ERHE RAILKUAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1805, and unit further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duamest, as follows, vis.: BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6:30 a. m., for Buffalo. DUNKIRR EXPRESS, at 6:30 a. m., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 2:15 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owege, and proceed the next morning.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, at 12 m., for Dunkirk.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., via Sufferu's, for Piernout and intermediate stations.
NEWBURGH EXPRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Oxigina of the process of the pier.

ille and to termediate stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme

EMIGRANT at 5 p. m., for Dimerk and Sussain Indendating excitations. THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DATLY, SUNDAYS

EXCEPTED.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canadaigua and Niegara Fails afferoad, for Niagara Fails; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning, and New-York Ealiroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Laskawans and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkik with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati Toucho Detroit, Chicato &c. nati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York 8 and 11 a m and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare, \$3: 12 m. \$2.25; stopping at all way stations. Il said \$4 po to Kensington. Through Teleotas sold for Cincinnati (\$417 and \$16.50) and the West, and for Haltimore, Washington to 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. to Washington in 8 a. m. an

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM-PANY'S EXPRESS—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.—The New York and Eric Railroad Company are now prepared to do a resular Express but lices.

D. C. McCallum, General Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-The GREAT DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT
GENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with
Western North-western and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Phtabatgh
with dally line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers,
and at Cicvelland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on
the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, sheaped one
reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and
from the Great West.
RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH;
RATES BETWEEN STATES LIANS — Books, Shoes, Biats and Cape, Journally

BATES SET VEN FIRST STATE AND THE STATE STATE AND THE SET OF CONTROL OF SET OF

Petro Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Sneep Petrs, East word, &c.

There Class. — Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks)
Hemp, Baoon and Pork, Salted those or in masks)
Tobacco, manufactured (except Classes or out, &c.

FORKYI Class. — Coffee, Fish, Bucon, Beef and Perk (in casks or boxes, Eastward), Lard and Scents P. Lard Ch, Nails, Sola Ash, German Clay, Tax, Pitch, Rolls, &c.

FILTH. Solls, &c.

FILTH. Solls, &c.

Corros.— 22 P hale, not exceeding 500 B weight, notil further notice.

Cotton-42 P hale, not exceeding 800 fb weight, until further notice.

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, he particular to mark the package Vita Fennsylvania Raifrond.* All Seads on spined to the Acests of this Road at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, will be fortwarded without detention.

PREMEMER ACENTS—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Ce., St. Louis J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansvilla, Ind.; Dumennil, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ry.; B. C. Meldrum, Madhon, Ind.; Sprigman & Brown, and Irwis & Co., Zheneville, Shio, Locab & Co., No. 54 Kilbyest, Boston, Leoch & Co., No. 54 Kilbyest, Boston, Baltimore; Geo. C. Francheus, Pittsburgh, H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia, H. J. LOMBAERT, Superiutendent, Altoona, Pa. January 5, 1857.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoons, PaJanuary S. 1837.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

THE GREAT CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ROUTE.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GINCINNATI IN SO HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 8 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

The Shortest, Best and consequently the Chespest Route
from New-York to sil points in the West.

The Pennsylvania Railroad connects as Pitraburgh with railroads to any Iwania Railroad connects as Pitraburgh with railroads to any Iwania Louis, Mo., alton, Galena and Chicago,
IT: Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky., Terre Hause,
Machien, Laffsyette and Indianapolis, Ind.: Chicainnati, Sayton,
Springfield, Bellefontame, Sandusky. Toledo, Chereland, Cohumbus, Zaneaville, Massillon and Wooster, Onio; also, with
the steam packet boats from and to Naw-Orleana, St. Louis,
Louisville and Chicainnati.

The onah Tukets can be had at any of the above-mentioned
places in the West. (See handbills in the hotels of this sity.)

Passengers will find this the anortest most expeditions and
control table to not below seen the East and West.

Through Tickets or further information may be had at the
effice of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Satiroad Co.
rk. Jan. 5, 1857.

SYRACUSE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD— I RACOSE AND SOUTHERN RAILBOAD

In connection with Express Trains on the New-York and

firle Railroad.

On and after MONDAY. Oct. 26, and until further notice,

Passenger Trains will run as follows. Soudays excepted:

Leave New-York from pier foot of Duane-st. at 6:36 a. m., via

Ruffalo. Express—soursecting at Binghamton with Express

Train for Syracuse.

At 4:36 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghamton

with Express Train for Syracuse and Ouwego.

Through Stelets may be procured at the Techet Office of the

New-York and Eric Road.

W. B. GILBERT, Sup't.

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING CAMPHONATED OF A TERM AND A MARKET AND A MAR

Aledical.

ALL PERSONS wishing to become acquainted with eld Dr. BOTO'S NEW MODE of earling Dropsy, swelling of the feet and legs, swelling of the abdomen, of the chest, face and stomach, difficulty of breathing, disturbed sleep, bleated appearance, irregularities of the kidneys or urine, paleness, weakness, general debility or wasting away, may address P. O. BOTD, M. D., Station S. New-York. One Skilling, only, toward paying the expense of this notice and return postage, will be required.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes, was constantly used, in signal success, by a distinguished Oculate during a long a control carrer, and may be confidently relied upon as the ry best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyellis inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation,

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDT of Rozbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that euros EVERY KIND of HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred serving state, all within twe not miles of Boston.

Two bottles are wagnated to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure, the worst kind of pimples on the face.

the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of bolls.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of systems. ervaipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to core all humor in the

eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to sure corrupt and running

ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desper-

Price el per bottle.

Price el per bottle.

KENNEDY'S RALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH

THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

FOR INFLAMMATION AND HUMOR OF THE EYES, this give numerisate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when goley

spriy the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in Flaw days.

For State on an inflamed surface, you will rah it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real confort; that you ennout help wishing well to the intentor.

For Scass. These commence by a thin serid fluid occurs through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are fall of yellow matter; some are man inflamed surface, some are not. You will apply the Ointment freely, but do not sobt it.

some are not. You will apply the Comment item, but no now it it in.

For Sorr Lags. This is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, and itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Comment the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Comment until the skin gets its natural color.

For the Prince and Inflammation, you will use it freely; it will give immediate relief.

it will give immediate relief.

This Onliment agrees with every fiesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heirte.

Price 50 cents per box.

Manufactured by DUNALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warsen-st.,
Roxbory, Mass.

For sale by every Druggist in the United States and British
Provinces.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having Jaims against JAMES MCNAUGHTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Front street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fitteenth day of November, 1826.

JAMES P. WALLACE, Executor. not before the segment of November, 1826.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the bal-OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate of JAMES J. STEWART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, lately made in pursuance of an anthority given by the last will ad testament of said James J. Stewart, deceased, and an order of the Surregate of the County of New-York, by William Kelly, Smith Douning and Benjamin W. Bonney, Executors of said will, will be divided by said Surregate among the creditors of said deceased in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surregate's Office in the City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of Pebrary next. 1837, at the o'clock in the foreneon of that day—Dated this Seventh day of January, 1857.

WILLIAM & ELLY.

ay of January, 1857. A W. BRADFORD, WILLIAM RELLY, SMITH DUNNING, pal2 Jawow BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, SUPREME COURT-CITY and COUNTY of SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—James H. Woods against Ebeneter Irons, Alfred T. Serrell, Albert S. James and Mary W., his wife, and Edward D. James.—Trial to be had in the City and Gounty of New York.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served).—To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Citry and County of New-York, at his office in the City-Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your naway te the said countriant on the subscriber at his office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, withit twent days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Davied New-York, November 25, 1856.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the City and Country of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1856.

Alt landwidth.

day of November, 1856. dis lawfw F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.-JOHN S. LUTZ against FELICITA VESTVALL-Summon for Relief (Com. SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. LUTZ against FELICITA VESTVALL—Sammors for Relief. (Com. not set.) To the DEFENDANT—Sit: You are hereby summored and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Caty and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribets, at their office, No. 8 Wall street, is said city, withit twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time adversaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the rolled demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan 9, 1857.

HEARNE & WARKEN, Plain Iff's Attoracys, 8 Wall str. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1857.

HEARNE & WARKEN, Plain Iff's Attoracys, 8 Wall str. [Jail lawfown]

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK. THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To all persons interested in the Estate of CATHARINE DURYEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 7th day of January next, at eleven octock in the forenoon of this day, then and there to attend the final sellicment of the account of proceedings of William M. VAN WAGENEN, as Administrator with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of Office of said Surrogate to be hereunto disced. Witness, Alexander W. BRADFORD, eag. Surrogate of our Levelous County, at the City of New York, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand outh hundred and difty-six.

A. W. BRADFORD, does not be the well as the way of the way of the well of the well and difty-six.

A. W. BRADFORD, does not be a surrogate on the said surrogate.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In an article which appeared in your paper a lay or two since on "The Lobby in Washington, for the purpose of illustrating the rapacity of that omnivorous body, you relate an anecdote which came to to you "second or third handed," as you say, the substance of which was, that a few years since Congress made an appropriation of \$45,000 to pay a debt due by the Federal Government to the late Daniel D. Tompkins, and that the sum so appropriated was so much reduced by "allowances and shrinkages," that the heirs only received about \$5,000 among them. I was one of eight heirs and received for my one-eighth share between \$5,000 and \$6,000, free from all "allowance and shrinkage," not one dellar of which was ever appropriated for any other than my own private use. I concur generally in your estimate of that may sell as of men, but mut do justice to them as well amyself in the case referred to, and would be happy to correct the mistake of your informant, if he will call upon me. Yours, &cc... upon me. Yours, &c., New-York, Jan. 16, 1857.

LOOK OUT .- The following item we find in Th Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday:

Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday:

Crime and Mystery — A case fail of mystery and horror has come to light, and the Police of this city and N. w. York are now busily engaged in sifting the circumstances and putting them in order. We are not at liberty, at present, to state all the facts of the case, but we may premise that they abound in the horrible and the mysterious. The outline of the story is as follows:
Two New-Yorkers, who are brothers, married two Philadelphia laddles, who are sisters. The hasbands in the course of time, became engineered of each other's wives, and the sisters of each other's busbands. To add the Frenchitiess of the affair one of the women contriven a plan to poison her husband, and a colored man was employed to precure the needful drug for the purpose. The colored man exposed the pist to the intended victim, and also told the circumstances to a female victim, and also told the circumstances to a female frierd of his own, who in turn told it to the would be posserer. To get rid of the black man he has been ar-rested in this city by one of the wives, it is alleged, on rested in this city by one of the wives, it is alleged, one a trumped up charge. If all the particulars ever reach the public they will be found to present a tissue of downstie misery, crime, threats, and attempts to marder that would do credit to a French Police report, or to a volume of "yeller kiver" literature. For non-tely no blood has yet been spilt, and the interference of the Police may prevent further mischief.

M. SHANNON is our Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of Tor-

New-Dork Daily Tribune

KANSAS.

A PETITION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K T., Jan 5, 1857. I think that in my last I stated that it was reported Gov. Geary had received authority to pardon the Hickory-Point convicts, and that act on was merely deferred for the present. Since that time things have occurred worthy of note. A petition was framed, I believe at the instance of Gov. Geary, praying for the relief of the convicts. Prior to its being signed, G. W. Brown, esq., editor of The Herald of Freedom, took it to the Governor to see if it would meet his approval. The Governor did not approve it, as it was merely a prayer in general terms. Hereupon Mr. Brown and the Governor, or the former at the instance of the latter, went to work and framed the document of which I send a copy. The Governor approved of this one, and Mr. Brown carried it back to Lawrence to procure signatures:

To his Excellency John W Geary. Governoe of Kan-

The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the Territory of Kanssa, beg leave respectfully to represent that on the 28th day of October last, Ephraim Bainter, that on the zen day of the Territory, was convicted before his Henor T. D. Lecompte, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of the United States for the Territory of Kaussa, of an "assault with intent to kiid," and was sentenced to confinement and hard labor in the Penitentiary of this Territory for the term of six years; that on the 4th day of November last, Elias Roak was convicted before the arms Hon. Court of a similar offence and senfore the same Hon. Court of a similar offense, and sentenced as above for the term of two years; that on the Sth of November, Chas. S. Preston, Martin Jackson, Alfred J. Payne, T. B. Swift, Alonzo Crawford, Ezekiel D. Whipple, Jeremish Jordan, Atwell Wood, Henry Hurd, E. H. Jacobs, Horatio N. Bent, Thomas Harkley, Edward Cuttipolam, Samuel Stewart, Mono Harkins, Edward Cuttingham, Samuel Stewart, Myron Kinsler, Thomas Varnes, John Shugrue, James Biack, John Lawrie, and E. H. Calkins, were couvicted or manufacture for the killing of Charles P. Newhall, at Hickory Point, on the 14th of September, and were tentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for five

Your petitioners desire to state that the offense with which each of the above persons is charged, grew out of political dicturbances during the past season, commencing as early as the latter part of April, and continuing with kenporary abatement to the period of your advent into the Territory. The assault on Lawrence in May, at which the Eldridge Houre was destroyed, the two printing offices broken up, and private dwel ings pillaged and burned, was followed by numberless other abalacies transactions in Which, on one wide or the puraged and burned, was followed by numberless other unlawful transactions, in which, on one side or the other, nearly every man in the Territory, of either party, was implicated in some manner. To punish every infraction of the law during that period, would convert our almost entire population into an ert our almost entire population into eriminals, equire a Periter tiary of the most spacious dimen-

convert our almost entire population into criminals, and require a Peritet tiary of the most spacious dimensions for their detention.

We are not conrcious that the persona above-named are one particle more guilty of crims than the other eight or ten thousand male population of the Territory, who were advising the movement, or in some way responsible for what followed. They are convicted with participating in an attack upon a body of men who were encamped at Hickory Point. The prisoners suppered those persons on whom an attack was made to be a lawless mob assembled in defiance of law, and who contemplated an attack on the peaceful settlers in the vicinity; they visited that locality at the instance and urgent request of many of those settlers, to sid them in preventing depretations upon their persons and property. They found an armed body of man there, and, still supposing them to be what they were represented, they attempted to force them to abandout their position. In doing this the deceased was slain.

We do not propose to tree-pass upon your time with a detailed account of the origin and progress of our ferritorial difficulties, but merely to save that they owed their existence to unauthorized persons, designing politiciars outside of the Territory, who sought to embroid the people here in strife for the basest of political purposes.

It was when our troubles were at their hight, you:

It was when our troubles were at their hight, you: It was when our troubles were at their hight, your Excellency appeared among us, clothed with ample authority to preserve the peace. By your energy and decisive action the contending elements have been hushed into repose, and tranquillity is restored to the country. The clash of contending armies has given place to deeds of peace. Instead of flame from burning dwellings, and women and children flying over the prairies to escape violence from the hands of trutal men, or the groats of the wounded and dying by the wayside, we have the ring of the hamner and the actil and save the wretchedness following in the general wayside, we have the ring of the hammer and the advil, and, save the wretchedness following in the general train of war, general happiness prevails throughout the Territory. Our alumbers are no longer broken by the momentary apprehension of violence from nocturnal visitors, recking plunder, rapine and death.

We ascribe the present tranquility to the wise policy that has characterized your administration, and feel recure from outside injury while you remain in office and pursue the same liberal and independent policy.

And yet, while it dignitles are heaped upon our fe and yet, while traginates are heapen upon our res-low-citizens, who are no more guilty of crune than the great mass of the people of the Territory, we cannot sujoy our condition as we would desire. It detracts much from the general happiness, and at times we have

much from the general happiness, and at times we have been apprehensive if might create, disturb, and perhaps, through the influence of designing persons, be used as a prefext for again embroding us in strife.

Not urging the last suggestion as a prominent consideration on so grave a subject, yet in view of all the circumstances we cannot do che, in duty to sursolves or those in confinement, than respectfully but humbly pray your Excellency to interpose the authority vested in you by the organic act of the Territory, and to each of the above named prisoners grant a full and uncondicitional perdon, and restore them to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship; and we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Passing over the fulsome flattery which met

Passing over the fulsome flattery which met the approval of the Governor, there are graver points worthy of consideration. There is a desire to accuse the friends of the Free-State people in the East of having been the "origin of the difficulties." The language is vague, but that is undoubtedly its meaning. It is a clever political trick, by a man who, it would appear, cannot forget that he is a pelitician and a partisan. In order to make the matter worse, parties were informed that this petition must be signed and presented by the Free-State men, or that no pardon would follow; and that in the event of their refusal, Executive elemency on their behalf would cease and the portion of their sentence inflicting " hard labor" would be carried out to the letter.

Through the influence of those truckling sycophants of Gov. Geary's many were prevailed to sign the document. Some of these signatures were obtained reluctantly, as the signers were told it was the only means. Others though lessly signed a " petiti n for pardon" without reading it. Many of these having since ascertained the true character of the document, have had their names removed.

It was at this stage of proceedings that Mr. John Lawrie, recently from Indiana, and formerly of New-York, being one of the couviers and on on parole, got hold of the document and on careful perusal protested against it. Last night he came up to this place, and this morning, after deliberate investigation of the werits of the memorial, all of the convicts protested against it, and anthorized Mr. Lawrie and others to say, that they would rather serve out their term than be indepted to a proceeding which would be a libel on all who had sympathized with them, and which has falseholds on its face.

The Pre-Slavery men grow louder in their de nunciation of Gov. Geary. The Governor cannot fail to see the storm. The Convention to be held in Lecompton is one of its symptoms. I learn that the Governor expects to have enough of the conservative Pro-Slavery men there to control that bedy. If it represent those who have hitherto governed Kansas, he cannot. One thing is in his favor. Lecompton is more than fifty in les from Westport and forty from the bearest Missouri frontier. If this bleak wintry storm

continues, I do not see that many of the Border. Ruffians can get to Lecempton, without fearfully realizing that " there is a North." Under these circumstances it is just possible that the Governor may be able to centrol those who assemble there: but even in such an event a Convention of that kind would determine nothing-could give assurance of nothing; the Pro-Slavery powers that be would not have spoken. However, I think that it will be constituted so that Geary cannot control it, and that it will be emphatically · Law and Order."

ARREST OF FREE-STATE REPRESENTATIVES. From Our Special Correspondent.

TOPEKA, K. T., Jan. 7, 1857. The Topeka Constitution providing that the State Legislature shall have an annual session, beginning on the second Tuesday in January, the legislators elected under that organic instrument accordingly, convened yesterday. The severity of the weather, the thermometer standing at eight degrees below zero on Monday and yesterday, pre-

vented some of the members from getting here, and

up to this time they are still arriving. On the convening of both Houses, at 12 o'clockyesterday, it was ascertained that neither Gov Robinson nor Lieut, Gov. Roberts were present. An adjournment until 2 o'clock found matters in the same situation. The message was delivered, and although Judge Curtiss, President of the Senate, was now acting Governor, he was not prepared in the exigency, but intends, on the non-appearance of Lieut. Gov. Roberts to-day, to deliver a mee sage. Both Houses have adjourned until the fore noon. A letter had been received by Judge Car ties, from Lieut. Gov. Roberts, which was read and has created considerable feeling. It is as fol

LETTER OF LIEUT. GOV. ROBERTS.

ARMSTRONG HOUSE, WYANDOT CITY,
Dec. 31, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I have just learned that Gov. Robinson has resigned his position, and hasten to inform you that my engagements will naterly preclude the possibility of my being at the meeting of the Legislature. It wils therefore devolve upon you to set in the espacity of

Governor.

I would not dictate to you, but should a quorum of members answer to their names, I would memorialize Congress for admission into the Union, and then adjurn. Should there be no quorum it would he well to take a recess until, say, the 4th of March. In great has'e, yours truly, &c., W. Y. ROBERTS-Hen. John Cuntys, President of Schate, Lawrence City, K. T.

Although some few had been aware for several days that Gev. R bipson had left for the East, it had been supposed that an understanding between the Governor and Leut.-Governor had existed, by which Mr. Roberts was to be here at this time sad deliver a Message. It was reported that Gov. Robinson had resigned, but there was no letter or official intimation of the fact before either House, neither was there any explanation of the circum-

stance further than the very ambiguous one con-

veyed in the above letter.

Both branches of the State Legislature baving adjourned until this forenoon without transacting any business. Shortly after they left the balls of the respective bodies, Mr. Pardee, the Deputy United States Marshal in this District, and who is a resident of Tecumseb, commenced to arrest, or serve write of arrest on the members of both Houses. In a few minutes he arrested Messrs. Curtiss and Thoraton of the Sena'e, and Mesers. Abbott, Hatshinson, Williams, Sanders and McFarland, of the House. As there was a good many more names of members iscluded in the writ, it is likely that more arrests may be made if the Legislature continues to sit. The Deputy Marshal had no United States troops with him, neither had he a Ruffian posse, so that he could not enforce the write further than to serve them and to request the persons thus notified to accompany him. He did not succeed in earrying any of the prisoners with him. We expect him back to-day. The following is a copy of the writ. It was issued in Tecumseh by Judge Cato, at the astance of leading Pro-Slavery men:

WRIT OF ARREST.

WRIT OF ARREST.

To the Marchal of said Territory:
Whereas, Complete on eath has this day been made
to u.e. the undersigned, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kaneas, by Samuel J. preme Court of the Territory of Kansas, by Samuel J.
Jones, that Lyman Allen, B. F. Miller, John Cartis,
J. M. Dush, F. J. Thernton, James Erwin, Dr. Updegroff, John Bailey, Berjamin Bordman, Samuel Mawbery, B. F. Mackeszie, Henry F. Adams, — Kysey,
Stepten Sparks, T. M. Minard, — Owen, Island,
Bowers, J. W. Rees, — Casnon, A. J. Addes, Wm.
Hicks, S. A. Hartwell, J. Brown, jr., H. H. Williams,
John Hutchinson, A. J. Sanders, J. B. Abbot, Robert
W. McFarland, — Beane, Samuel Walker, A. Froet,
B. W. Zumnerman, H. M. Hook, Adam Fisher, Wm.
Pennock, — Pennock, — Courier, and A. Curtiss, Pennock, — Pennock, — Courier, and A. Cursies, did on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, in the Perricid on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, in the Territory afarceaid, take upon themselves the office and public trust of legislators for the State of Kansas; that the said parties, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, did assemble together in the town of Topeka, in the Territory of Kansas, as such legislators for the State of Kansas and did then and there each of them take the eath of office as such, and elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Scoate, and cont a Committee to prepare and report a code of for the government of the State of Kansas, with laws for the government of the State of Kansa, wom-out lawful appointment or deputation; Therefore, You are hereby commanded to arrest the said parties and bring them before me or some other judicial officer of said Territory, to be dealt with according to law-Given under my hand, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1877. B. G. CATO, Associate Justice, &c.

For two days back Mr. McAlister, Gov. Geary's Private Secretary, has been here. He expressed an anx ety as to what would be done, but expressed himself as satisfied that the Legislature would have to adjourn, and that "it would amount to noth ing." The attempt at arresting the members of the Legislature is another effort on the part of the Pro-Slavery men to carry their point by violence-to kill out, by blows and violence, that struggling cause, against which fate appeared to be leagued. There is a very determined spirit manifested on the part of those assembled here to maintain their pomien. It is felt that the present State organization must be maintained until it or something equally good be obtained. This is regarded as the best and on y means of preserving that power which has been struggling to preserve Kansas to Freedom.

A POPULAR CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.
TOPEKA, K. T., Jan. 7, 1857. After the adjournment of the Legislature yesterday, a popular Convention was held in Legistive Hall. It had an afternoon and a night session. The meeting was large, and while there was a majority of citizens from this immediate locality there was quite a number, representatives and others, from the different portions of the Ter-

T. G. Thornton, of Topeka, was elected President, and Dr. Root, of Topeka, Secretary. The object of the assemblage was to consider the present condition of the Free-State movement. Messrs. John Hu chinson, Miles Moore and Loring Farnsworth, were appointed a committee to frame business for the meeting. Meanwhile a strong and delermined debate occurred on the following resolu ions offered by Judge Certies:

Resolved. That we view with indignation and scorn the at-tempt of comejof our leaders to burier off our present State Gov-ermont, scaled, as it is, with the life-bood of some of our best Mr. H. Mises More had stated the object of the

meeting, and, in doing so, had seled of the Convention where the Free-State organization was dr fting. He accused some leading men of deserting the cause, and wanted to know what course should be pursued in regard to the arrests made.

A call was made for Gov. Robinson's letter of resignation, but it was ascertained that no such decument was in Topeks. One or two persons present stated that they had seen it. Mr. Brans combe objected to the course being pursued. Mr. Goodwin favored it, and insisted on any one present stating what fac's he possessed. He censured both of the absent officers. Judge Curtis spoke in favor of his resolution, his

denunciations being fiery and violent. Mr. Cole inquired what the evidence was, or if we had been sold. Mr. Branscombe was again called on, and objected to the course being pursued. If charges were preferred let them be specified, or not at all. He thought that the persons should be named, and the conduct condemned be specified, and that the charge be against something more definite than the leaders. Mr. Pillsbury was sorely puzzled. He did not wish to censure until there was evidence of its justice. He thought it strange that there should be no explanation from the Governor or Lieut. Governor, and that they should both be absent. Mr. Trot sustained the resolution with a good deal of energy. Mr. Phillips on being called on, stated that in conversation with Gov. Robinson, prior to his departure, the Governor had stated that one of his principal objects in the East was to secure appropriations of land for Schools, Seminaries, Railroads, and other public objects from Congress. Thus it was of importance to secure these before the expiring of the short session, and, also, that Gov. Rebinson considered that he could have more influence as a private citizen than as an expectant Governor of Kansas. Robinson had spoken of the desire Lieut. Gov. Roberts bad to deliver the Message, and had expressed the opinion that it would have a happier effect that he should do so, as he belonged to the deminant party. Dr. Root of Wanbonsa. stated the same thing, in similar terms, as did Mr. John Hutchinson. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned until evening to hear report of Committee.

At 7 o'clock Convention again met, and the Committee made their report. There was a great deal of speaking on the resolutions and amendments, and suggestions, resulting in the adoption of the follow-

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Katsas, having to view their future protection and prosperity, have, in good faith sancticted a movement organizing a State Government, and whereas, that State Government has, in our opinion, proved beneficial to our interests during the past twelve months

beneficial to our interests ourning the past tweether Revolved. That the principle on which our State organization rests beisengs to the unwritten rights of mankind, and is antecedent to all Constitutions. Resolved, That the movement for a State Government was conserved in good faith on the part of the people, and will be maintained in spire of all opposition. Resolved, That we, as a people, are capable of controlling our own affairs, and, in the exercise of that fundamental right, we aregard the assumption of political power by our adversaries as the burden of our complaints and laws looking merely to the repeal of certain chaosines as superficial and unsatisfact. 17.

fact 13. Resileed. That the people of Kansas have mone other than a determined intention to build up for themselves homes; and that they have an eye to their dwu protection, and that any at tempt at bargain and rale of their rights will be deemed as the vilest treachery.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Legislature passing such laws for the future succession.

of or the future government and protection of our citizens as is redound to their benefit and prosperity, and that they yield one join of the rights belonging to them. A resolution declaring perpetual hostility to the bogus Legislature and their usurpations was adopted, but called up again on a motion to discuss it. There was a resolution demanding of Gov. Robinsen and Lieutenant-Governor Roberts the reason for their absence, but it was laid on the table. A resolution complimenting Gov. Geary was withdrawn, as it was foreseen that it would share the

THE MURDER AT JAMAICA.

Since the time of this horrid murder the citizens of Jamaica have made it the theme of general conversation, and wherever they have met, whether in hotels, stores, or elsewhere, they have been manifesting the greatest anxiety as to the probability of any clue to the murderers. Not only the citizens of Jamaica but the farmers, having occasion to travel to and fro at all times for market purposes, have been as ample as possible preparing themselves for any future exigency re quiring immediate action. The places in Jamaica having pietels, bullets and clubs to dispose of have had their stocks nearly exhausted by the animated demand for these weapons of defense for the last two

On Friday afternoon a man who was found wandering about Jamaica was arrested at Cypress Hills, and is now in enstedy. At the time of our informant's leaving Jap sica, nothing had transpired in connection with this arrest which would throw light further upon the care.

As was stated in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, the citizens of Jamaica are far from being apathetic in the case. On Friday evening they held a meeting for the purpose of considering what course they should pursue in order to facilitate the efforts of the authorities in the discovery and capture of the murderers.

Dr. Nathan Shelton was called to the chair, and Mr. Alexander Hague appointed Secretary. After stating the object of the meeting in a few brief remarks, Mr. Wm. J. Cogswell, President of the Board of Trustees, addressed the freeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZESS: As the presiding officer of this viriage. I feel it my du'y to submit to you a few remarks upon the occasion that has summoned us to vitinge. I feet it my duty to submit to you a few femarks upon the occasion that has summoned us togetler for counsel and action. Our usually peaceful
village is profoundly agitated and shocked by the appailing nurder committed on last Tuesday evening,
within one mile of its center, on its main avenne, and
in the proximity of dwellings. And, as yet, the base
wretch who committed the foul deed escapes, undetected, unknown, and is at large. It would seem that
such a thing ought not to be, and the people in other
lecalities, not knowing the circumstances attending the
ascunding event, have already cast censure upon our
chizers for wast of energy and activity in the pursuit
of the culprit on the evening of the marder. But although it is to be regretted that such pursuit was not
tren made, yet there is no just ground of blame for the
want of it. The persons who first saw Mr. Carrae,
apon whom the marder was committed, were startled
by the sight of horses running away with an empty
hay-wagen returning from market, going east and
dashing through the toll-gate at a frightful rate. These
persons then turned their attention weetwardly, from
wheree the wegon carre, and going a short distance
from the toll-gate, found Mr. Carman in the sleigh
track beside the road, his head bouled and bleeding,
with life in arrly entiret, and they readily and very
raturally can e to the conclusion that Mr. Carman had with life many entiret, and they readily and very naturally came to the conclusion that Mr. Carman had naturally can e to the conclusion that Mr. Carman had been thrown in that position from his wagon by his horses running away with it. He was immediately taken to a house. No coroner being nearer than Flishing Justice Hundrickson from Springfield was sent for, who, as it was supposed in absence of a caroner had a right to act, and who came there about 10 o clock on that night. Nothing was found by these persons on that night to cause them to believe that Carman had been nurdered. Hence the reason that no alarm of murder was given until the next morning about 7 o clock, when the instrument of death—the clubwas directed near the place where Carman was 7 o clock, when the instrument of ceasing the covered near the place where Carman was found, nearly all covered in the snow, with spots of blood upon it. Then the alarm was given, and sinte then the Sheriff, constables, ingices and all the palice face, besides many other citizens of the village, have been settly and indefatigable in the search of the minutes and the statement senses. But, ellow citizens, derer, but as yet without success. But, ellow citizens, we must not, we will not give up the pursuit. The base wretch who committed that foul deed must not go unwhipped of justice. And every ableb ded man among as must be one of a Committee of Vigilance to but out and bring to the galaxys the perpetrator of bat horrible murder. Mesers. J. G. Howngrson and H. A. Buss fol-

lowed in brief but effective speeches.

A general discussion then took place resulting in the fermation of a Vigilance Committee, consisting of others.

three from each School District to assist the authori

A resolution was also passed requesting the Board of Trustees to organize a night watch, and a committee appointed to enrol the citizens as a patrol to aid the night watch in carrying out the terms of the reco-Intions.

Sheriff Hendrickson, who has been very active mace the case was brought to his notice, has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of

MRS. McMAHON AT THE ACADEMY OF

the murderers.

It is ever an unpleasant task to record the failure of a determined attempt to achieve the object of a landable ambition. It is a particularly unpleasant thing to do when the aspirant is a woman, and one who has evidently spared no time or study to qualify herself for a high position in an honorable profession. But when, as in the case of Mrs. McMahon, it is so unmistakably evident that the time has been wasted and the study thrown away, it is an act of justice to that profession, and of true kindness to the woman herself, to state the bitter truth in the plainest terms consistent with journalistic courtesy. Mrs. Dennis McMahon, the new and determined

claimant of dramatic laurely, is a resident of this city, and, although a novice, has known the footlights before her appearance in New-York. She lately appeared in Buffelo, where her success was by no means mmensurate with her expectations, and she declared herself "grossly abused" by the comments of the Buffalo press upon her performances. On Saturday night she appeared at the Academy of Music as Juliet, before a critical audience, though many were her personal friends, and all, we venture to say, were most kindly and favorably disposed toward her and assieus to see her succeed. So much had been said in the newspapers, that curiosity was at its hight, and the criticisms of the Western press had been so necessly and, as it seemed, unnecessarily savage, that Mor McMahon was regarded by very many as a persecuted inclividual. The general feeling was therefore strongly in her favor, and the public was more than ordinarily disposed to excuse the faults of mere inexperience, and instantly recognize and appland any spark of genius, or indications of talent. The house was well filled, and this was the prevailing state of feeling when the curtain went up. Juliet appears in the third scene. She was instantly greeted with prolonged and hearty applause. Mrs. McMahon is middle aged, of medium hight, with a countenance ntelligent, though not beautiful, and with a most selfseessed and confident manner. In no way abashed by her novel situation, she received the plaudits of the crowd without the slightest appearance of tremulousness or stage fright. When the clamor was stilled, the scene proceeded. Juliet has but twelve here in the whole first act; these twelve were a dozen too many for Mrs. McMahou, and quite sufficed to kill any undue enthusiasm of her admiring friends. The curtain came coldly and silently down, the feeble attempts at applause being summarily crushed out by an indignant hiss. In the second act occurs the balcony scene, which is a good test of the ability of the actress. and which, in this case, was amply eatisfying on that point. Any lingering hope for her success which may have been cherished by her anxious friends here took its flight, and the faces of the audience, no less than their whispers and their half-suppressed smiles, told the verdict of the house. And yet this was not her worst; the balcony scene was not so bad as the great speech over the poison-vial, nor half so funny as the death agonier. She went on from bad to worse until she attained a ciimax of pitiable bathos which called bursts of immoderate laughter from the many, but which put the few true lovers of Shakespeare to unteld tortures. Mrs. McMahon had a fair trial before most lenier

judges, and failed: utterly, mi-erably, hopelessly failed. We cannot, conscientiously, give the lady a single encouraging word. It is not that her elecution is stagey and unnatural; it is not that her ges'ares bave an artificial and ungraceful sameness; it that she exhibits the common tendency of all young acters to rant that we express so decided an epision, for these faults could be overcome by experience and good instruction; but we cannot discover in her reading of Juliet even an ordinary appreciation of the points of the character, much less any scintillation of genius, or the presence of any talent which study might develope into hopefulness. We are loth to think that Mrs. McMahon is alone responsible for this humiliating exhibition of herself, but are willing to believe that is owing, in part, at least, to the advice of interested teachers or injudicious friends. If the former, they should not fail to have at the hands of the press and the public the reprobation they deserve; the latter probably received their sufficient punishment in witnessing the scenes on Saturday night. Mrs. McMahon seemed unconscious that after the second act her tragic efforts were openly laughed at and ridicaled by four-60 ha of the entire andience, but took the jeers and jibes in good earnest and set it all down as gesuine applause. This was perhaps the most pitiable thing of all. When the curtain came down upon the last act, not satisfied with what she had already done, she appeared and made the following speech which was equently interrupted by ironical applause and re-

marks:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot express in words my gratitude for the unequivocal kindness extended to me this evening. The hearty applicate bestowed upon my efforts to-night is a rich recompense for the analysance I lately suffered at a small city in the western part of this State. To say that I thank you for your reception of me, is but a feeble attempt on my part to express my fee ings. I flatter myself that I have to-night succeeded. I do not profess to be a finished artist, but I do profess to understand my air. It is not sufficient for the making of a great actress to merely commit to memory a certain number of words—talent is required. It is not merely to commit words to memory but to dissect them. What I want now is experience before the lights. Ladies and gentlemen, love the stage. I shall tenceforth adopt it as my profession. It is no easy matter to leave home, and all that is dear, to adopt the Drama; but I aspire to be America's bright tragedierne. I am but a beginner so wand I must ask for your indulgence. As a woman I now adopt the stage. All the professions are open to a man—he may choose Law, or Medicine, or what he pleases; but in my opinion the Drama is the only field left for a woman. Ladies and gentlemen, I can say but little more—I can only thank you. I have engaged the Chambers Street Theater for one mouth, at my own expense, and I hope to say you all there. I have cold test a most exceptent company, with a few marks: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I cannot express in words gaged the Chambers Street Theater for one hand, my own expense, and I hope to say you all there. I have collected a most excellent company, with a few exceptions. Ladice and gentlemen, I dd intend to make a speech, but your kindness has overpowered me. I hope, however, that we shall soon meet again."

RAILROAD ACCIDEST-EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE .-At 2 o clock on Friday morning two of the cars of the Bellefentaine Railroad were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, about three miles from Marion, Obio. Although hur ed completely from the track and into a gully by the side of it, through an extraordisary piece of good luck none of the passengers were seriously injured.

THE QUAKERS HAVE VOTED .- The Pro-Slavery igans will please observe that the Quakers of Pennylvania have voted at last. These methodical gentlemen are proverbially slow, but sure, and it is not to be wendered at that the overwhelming importance of Col. Forney led them to believe that he, and not quiet and easy Mr. James Buchanan, was the man to be

THE DEFEAT OF COL. FORNEY,-The following is said to be an extract of a letter from Mr. Buchasan concerning the election of a Senator for Pennsylvania; concerning the election of a Senator for Pennsylvania:

"As my position on the subject of electing a United States Senator may be misunderstood, I beg you to say to my friends that Cal. John W. Forney, in my opinion, will best serve my Administration of all these named, and I will feel complimented and Johliged for the votes of my friends in his favor for that office. Mr. Robbins, Mr. Black, and so on, are very fair mor, but Col. Forney's claims are far superior to those of all others."